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POETRY.

From the Washington Globe.

THE RALLY.

The spirit of the Roman—Greek,
In Freedom's breast once more awakes;
A voice that rises low, but deep,
The silence of her slumber breaks;
From inland wild, from sea-beat shore,
From forest shade and harvest plain,
Sweeps onward, like the ocean wave
Before the rushing hurricane.

They come, but not in proud array
Of arms, with banner spread and drum,
The foe that would from Freedom wrest
Her birthright claim, and yet they come;
They have robbed Justice of her sword
And thrown it in the scale with gold,
The rights of freeborn men, the rights
More dear than life, are bought and sold.

But, by the memory of our sires
And by the God in whom we trust,
We'll rive the chain, for bold the heart
And strong the arm whose cause is just.
Look up! the stars our fathers bore
By flood and field, above us wave,
The soil they won, if not to be
Our hermitage, should be our grave.

POLITICAL.

Reported for the Intelligencer and Journal.

REMARKS OF
Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania,

Before the Members of the Democratic State Convention, on the evening of the 5th August, 1840.

After some introductory observations, Mr. Buchanan said he intended to investigate the claims of the Whig party to be considered the friends of the poor. That party had become inspired with a new born love for the laboring men of the country The dwellers in splendid city palaces, surrounded by all the luxuries of life, had lately become rural in their tastes, and were now excessively enamoured of Log Cabins: and those who had revelled in champaigne, were now content; for a season, to drink Hard Cider. The people would naturally ask the cause of this sudden change of conduct. What purpose did the Whigs intend to accomplish by it? Deluded men! under every alias which they have assumed, they have always underrated the intelligence and patriotism, of the people, and therefore have always destined themselves to disappointment. The rag Baron aristocracy of the land now fondly imagine they are deceiving the people; but before the first day of December next, they will discover that they themselves have been deceived. These men, at the present moment, in the secret conclave of the Bank parlor, are chuckling over their fancied success in seducing the Democracy from their principles by the ridiculous cry of "Hard Cider and Log Cabins," and all the other mummery and nonsense of the day; but let me assure them that they can never succeed in gaining the people by offering such gross insults to their understandings.

But Mr. B. said, he would proceed without further delay to elucidate the claims of the Whig party to the support of the laboring men of the country; and to show by the history of the past what the people might expect from the success of Harrison and Tyler at the approaching Presidental election.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

First—as to the right of suffrage. It has ever been a cardinal principle of the Democratic party to extend the right of suffrage, and to abolish every property qualification in the elector.—"All mankind are born equal;" and every citizen; be he poor or be he rich, is equally entitled to enjoy this inestimable privilege. Who is it that meets and repels the foreign invader? It is the men of strong arms and brave hearts; who have been inured by toil to endure the fatigues and dangers of war. And is it to be tolerated that such men who have already risked their lives in defence of their country, or are prepared to risk them at any moment, should they be denied a vote, because they are poor? Until it can be established that poor men love their country less than the rich, and that they are less willing to defend it in the day and hour of danger, the political privileges of both the rich and the poor ought to be equal. Besides, wealth is constantly changing hands in this country; and the rich man of to-day often becomes the poor man of to-morrow. For these reasons, universal suffrage and universal education is the motto of the Democratic party. They will march hand in hand together, and nothing can arrest their glorious career. How does General Harrison stand upon this question? Is he a Democrat in regard to the right of suffrage? Is he in favor of conferring it equally on the poor and rich. Let his own recorded acts answer this question. He himself truly says, that when appointed Governor of Indiana, he was invested with powers almost dictatorial. In exercising the duties of this high office, on the 17th September 1807, he approved a territorial law restricting the right of suffrage to the holders of a freehold in 50 acres of land, in any county of the territory; or a less quantity in the county where the voter resided, provided the less quantity, with the improvements, were worth one hundred dollars. His friends have endeavored to shield him from the consequences of this Anti-Republican act, by contending that the old ordinance of 1787 for the Government of the North Western Territory prohibited him from extending the right of suffrage. How shallow this pretext is, will appear from the fact, that the very act which he approved, did change this ancient ordinance in an important particular.—Under it, no man could vote who did not hold a freehold in at least fifty acres of land; whilst under General Harrison's law any man might vote if he held a freehold in a single acre, provided, with the improvements, it were worth one hundred dollars. On the 3d of March, 1811, Congress blotted out this foul stain which disgraced the Statute Book of Indiana, and extended the right of suffrage to all the citizens of that Territory who had paid a county or territorial tax.—And yet, Harrison is the friend of the poor man, whilst he would deprive him of the right of choosing the officers by whom he must be governed! If he be so, it must be on the aristocratic principle that the people are their own worst enemies, and that to allow poor men to vote would be to place weapons in their hands by which they might destroy themselves.

But how stands Tyler in regard to the right of suffrage? In this respect "Old Tip and Tyler," as their friends delight to call them, are a noble pair. In 1829, the people of Virginia held a convention, of which Mr. Tyler was a member, for the purpose of amending their Constitution. Previous to that date, the right of suffrage in Virginia had been confined to freeholders, and is still very much restricted On the 29th December, in that year, a proposition was made to extend the right of suffrage by conferring it on all the citizens of the Commonwealth, who had resided therein two years—had been enrolled in the militia, if subject to Military duty, and had paid a State or county tax. On this proposition, how did the candidate of the Whig party for the Vice Presidency—that party which now professes to be devoted to the interests of the poor man—record his vote? My answer is, in the negative. The vote stood 47 to 47;—and the proposition was lost, because Tyler voted in the negative.—Had he voted in the affirmative, it would have prevailed, and every citizen of Virginia, who had paid a State or county tax, and had been enrolled in the Militia, if subject to military duty would have been entitled to vote. But this is not all in regard to Tyler. He declared, in public debate, in that Convention, that whilst he was willing to entrust the Governor with new powers, provided he should continue to be chosen by the Legislature, yet he would not confer one iota of additional power upon that officer, if he were to be elected by the people. This distrust of the people has ever been a distinguished feature of the Whig party, at all times and under every name which they may have assumed. Whenever in the history of this country there has been a contest between liberty and power—between the right of the many and the rights of few, that party has always been arrayed on the side of privilege and property. What think you, then, fellow citizens, of the devotion displayed by Harrison and Tyler, towards the poor men in denying to them the right of suffrage? It will require an ocean of Hard Cider and myriads of Log Cabin raisings to persuade them, intelligent and respectable as they are, that these gentlemen love the mechanics and laboring men of our country.

But the Whig party has given other convincing evidence of the estimation in which it holds the right of suffrage. This, like the right of conscience, is a sacred right. No human power ought ever to attempt to controll its free exercise. The free voters of this land are the legitimate sovereigs of the country; and they are responsible only to God and their own consciences for the manner in which they exercise their right of suffrage. Every citizen has an equal right, unawed by intimidation, to cast his vote for whom he pleases. The petty tyrant who would attempt to interfere with this right, by threatening the laboring man with loss of employment and the starvation of himself and his family, unless he should vote according to his dictation, is himself a traitor to our free institutions. He ought to be held up by name to public execration, as a proper object for the finger of scorn to point at. What signifies universal suffrage, if it is to be controlled by the wealthy aristocrats of the land? Thank Heaven! there is a spirit abroad among the laboring men of the country, which will spurn such dictation. Every man in this favored land, feels that he is a freeman, and will never yield to such heartless oppression.

I ask you, fellow citizens, what has been the conduct of the Whig party in this particular?—For our sins, in consequence of a most unfortunate division in the Democratic party, Joseph Ritner was elected Governor in 1835. And what did he do whilst in power? The public works of the Commonwealth were placed under the control of a gentleman with whom, or whose character, we are all acquainted:—I refer to Thaddeus Stevens. Well, do we not all know, that every poor laborer on the public works,—every son of that glorious Island, famed for warm hearts and brave spirits, was turned out of employment, unless he would pledge himself to vote for the re-election of Joseph Ritner? And this, too, in a free country where we boast of equal rights and privileges! And the very party who have thus opposed the poor man now pretend to drink Hard Cider with him, and tell him that they love him with all their hearts and all their souls!

If this tyranical proscription for opinion's sake had been confined to laboring men upon the public works, we might console ourselves that the evil was now at an end at least in this State, under its present Democratic administration. But this heartless proscription has not been thus confined. Although many honorable exceptions exist in the Whig party, we know that their wealthy manufacturers, their merchants in the large cities, their Banks and Bank dependants, and even many of their land holders, are in the habit of abusing the power which wealth has unworthily conferred upon them, and trampling the sovereign rights of those who are dependent upon them in the dust. They are in the habit of saying to the man who is as good as they are, "you shall vote according to my dictation, or you shall leave my employment." This is one of the crying evils of the times; and I desire that you should all seriously reflect upon it. It is a blow aimed at the very vitals of our free institutions; and unless it can be arrested by the power of public opinion, we might as well at once surrender the elective franchise exclusively into the hands of the wealthy.

HATRED OF THE WHIGS TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

The devotion of the Whig party to the interests of the poor man, will further appear from their uniform hostility towards foreigners. I rejoice that the party to which I am proud to belong, has ever done justice to the oppressed of other lands, who have come to our shores in pursuit of liberty and happiness. What is the reason that the Whig party have ever been opposed to foreigners? I will tell you. Most of these men fly from Kings and Aristocrats in their native country; and upon reaching our shores, by a natural instinct, they join the Democratic party, which they know to be the friends of liberty and equal rights. Hence foreigners have ever been objects of jealousy to our political opponents.—During the reign of terror under the elder Adams, the term of their residence in this country, before they could be naturalized, was extended from five to fourteen years. Under this iniquitous law they were compelled to pass almost half a life time amongst us before they could enjoy the privilege of citizens. Soon after the Democratic party came into power under Jefferson, this odious law was repealed, and the term of residence before naturalization was again reduced, to five years, as it had been established under the administration of Washington. We all recollect the Alien Act which once disgraced our Statute Book, and which was one great cause of the defeat of the elder Adams.

And what does this country owe to these persecuted foreigners? Was there a single battle fought during the revolutionary war, in which they did not freely shed their blood in defence of our liberties? We owe a debt of gratitude which we can never cancel, to the brave Irish and Germans who assisted us in that glorious struggle. The names of Montgomery and De Kalb, and a host of other foreign patriots, ought ever to be embalmed in the grateful memory of American freemen. Whence then the deadly and persevering hate of the Whig party to foreigners? The same spirit of proscription against them, which existed during the reign of the elder Adams, still continues to actuate our political opponents. This is rendered manifest by a proceeding in the Senate of the United States so late as the month of January, 1838.

It has been the policy of our laws to afford to all foreigners, before they were naturalized, the same opportunity of purchasing the public lands as though they were native citizens. We furnished them an asylum and a home in the far west upon the same terms with our own people. It has been equally the policy of the Government, for a number of years, to confer upon poor men, who went into the wilderness on our frontier, and endured all the perils and hardships of first settlers, the privilege of purchasing the small tracts of land on which they had erected their Log Cabins and were rearing their families, in preference to all other persons. This privilege, however strange it may seem, has always been resisted by the modern Log Cabin party. The question has always been whether the speculators should be permitted to purchase these small tracts of improved land from the Government over the heads of the actual settler; and the Whig party true to its principles has always espoused the cause of the speculator.

One of these Pre-emption Bills in favor of the settler, was before the Senate on the 29th January, 1838: when Mr. Merrick, the Whig Senator from Maryland, (and as a private citizen a most amiable and excellent man,) moved to make an odious distinction between foreigners and citizens, by excluding the foreigner from the benefits of the law. The question was debated at length; and on the final vote, every Whig present, with a single exception, voted in favor of this discrimination, whilst every Democrat voted against it. The effect of the amendment, had it prevailed, would have been to turn ever poor foreigner who had settled on the public lands, under the faith of our past Legislation, out of house and home, and to transfer his little property to the land sharks who are always prowling about the frontiers, in search of the most valuable spots which they can find. No matter whether the poor foreigner had declared his intention to become a citizen or not; nay, he might even have been naturalized at the date of the passage of that act, but if this had not been done previous to the 1st December, 1837, he would have forfeited his pre-emption right, had the amendment prevailed. This penalty was to be inflicted upon these foreigners simply because they *were* foreigners; and that, too, by the party which now arrogates to itself a peculiar friendship for poor men.

HARRISON'S LOVE FOR THE TENANTS OF "LOG CABINS."

And now, fellow citizens, permit me to present another striking illustration of the friendship of the Log Cabin candidate for those who are the real tenants of the Log Cabin. We live in an enlightened age of the world, when the principles of civil liberty and equal rights are thoroughly understood and justly appreciated by a large majority of our countrymen. Under such circumstances, I declare before heaven, that I consider it the most wonderful event that ever occured in free Republican America, that any party, knowing the fact as the Whigs did, should have selected as their candidate to fill the most exalted office on earth, a man who had voted to sell white fellow-men into slavery. General Harrison has not only recorded his vote in favor of this measure, but if we are to believe what we hear on the best private authority, he justifies the act at the present moment. And this is the man whom the Whigs have selected to preside over a nation of freemen! So monstrous is the proposition which he sustained, that in many portions of the country his friends will not believe it to be possible; and yet it has been placed upon the public records of the State of Ohio, and upon them will go down to the latest posterity. What will the enlightened patriots of other lands, who are panting after the liberty which we enjoy, and who consider the example of this country as the world's last hope—what will they think of the people of the United States, if they should elect as their President a man who voted to sell his fellow white men into slavery?

The proof of this damning fact is as clear as the sun at noon day. The Statute Book of Indiana shows, that on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, General Harrison approved a law, as Governor of that Territory, which declared that it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom any person should be fined, "on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law," to sell or hire any such poor man or woman who might be unable to pay the fine, for such a term as they thought proper to any *Master or Mistress* who would pay the fine and costs of prosecution for them. And this is not all. In case the unfortunate white slave, feeling the degradation of slavery, should abscond from his master, then the protection of a Court and Jury was withdrawn from him, and on a summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, he was to receive thirty-nine lashes and serve two days for every one he had lost. And this extended to the gentler sex as well as men. More than two thousand years ago, if any man could exclaim with truth, "I am a Roman citizen," he could not be scourged for any crime. The Roman Republic would not degrade any of its free citizens by such an infamous punishment. At the present day, a numerous and powerful party in the American Republic, are compassing sea and land to elevate to the Presidency a man who approved a law to inflict thirty-nine lashes upon any one of the sovereign people of this country who might be too poor to pay the fine inflicted by the court, and who, after being sold, had absconded from his master. And, as if this were all not enough, the Courts are directed to give this infamous law in charge to every Grand Jury which might afterwards assemble in the Territory.

More than thirteen years afterwards, on the 30th January, 1821, the same subject came before the Senate of Ohio, while General Harrison was a member of the body: and that same law which he had approved as Governor of Inniana, he deliberately sanctioned and voted for as a Senator of Ohio, with the exception of the thirty-nine lashes. Under the Ohio law poor men and women "imprisoned upon execution or otherwise for the non-payment of a fine or cost, or both," which they were unable to pay, were to be sold by the Sheriff after ten days public notice to any master who would pay the amount for the shortest period of service.

It is known to you all, that men convicted of the most venal offences implying little or no moral guilt, are punished by fine. Assaults, and batteries, riding or driving over bridges at a more rapid rate than the law permits, and numerous other petty offences, are punishable in this manner. And now let us suppose a case which might well have happened under Harrison's law; and if my memory serves me this very case was put to him by General Lucas, afterwards Governor of Ohio, before he voted for its passage. A revolutionary soldier is denounced by some aristocrat as a traitor to his country. His revolutionary blood is fired by the imputation, and the old hero strikes his insulter a blow. He is tried, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine for the offence. He is unable to raise the money and in obedience to the law is advertised for sale, and in this boasted land of liberty you see him sold by public auction, at the gaol door, to the very man who had given him the insult which he had resented. Under Harrison's law of Indiana, if the old hero, feeling the pressure of tyranny, had escaped from his oppressor, he would, in addition, have received thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. Was there ever such a spectacle of oppression exhibited in the world? No absolute monarch in christendom would thus dare to insult the feelings of his subjects.

And the free citizen of America is subjected to be sold as a slave merely because he is poor. The rich man pays his fine and goes free. The poor man is not able to pay his, and he is stigmatised, and his spirit is degraded by being sold as a slave. The disgrace is entailed upon himself and his children, his spirit is broken and theirs are humbled. How could a man who had thus been sold as a slave, even afterwards feel the proud consciousness that he was an independent freeman, and stood upon an equal footing with the other sovereign people of this land?—He would be disgraced and degraded from the proud rank of an American citizen; and this simply because he was poor. And yet this same General Harrison is the candidate of the united Whig, Anti-masonic and Abolition party!

And to cap the climax, the proudest aristocrats of that party have condescended to drink Hard Cider out of gourds, and to profess unbounded attachment for the interests of the poor laboring man. According to their own expressive motto at Baltimore they "stoop to conquer." Was there ever such an insult offered to the understandings of the people? It will be amply avenged in Pennsylvania on the 30th day of October next. Such a candidate and such a party professing friendship for the poor! What ridiculous mummery!

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

I come now to say a few words about the Harrisburg Convention which nominated Harrison. The Whig party had in Mr. Clay a candidate of whom they might have been justly proud—a man of a bold and fearless heart—a man of high and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability. Although opposed to his political principles, yet I have ever felt for him the highest regard. And how was he treated? He was sacrificed by the Whigs to propitiate the Antimasons and Abolitionists. He was too proud and too honest to declare himself an Antimason, and his speech against abolition in the Session of 1838—'39 utterly destroyed him with the fanatical party. Mr. Clay was, therefore obliged to stand back and yield his place to General Harrison. Besides, they wanted a hero! Now, I do not intend to attack General Harrison. Although I have no doubt, that, like almost all other Americans, he is personaly brave, and did his duty according to the best of his ability, yet he is certainly not a General whose name will ever go down to posterity on the same list with Washington or Jackson. He performed one act however, worty of all praise, and for which the American people ought to feel forever grateful. This was his resignation in the midst of the war, which enabled President Madison to appoint Old Hickory as his successor. Now if General Harrison had adhered to his command, General Jackson could not have been appointed a Major General in the army of United States, and New Orleans would probably have become a prey to the British invaders. Other Generals have acquired glory by braving the toils and dangers of war; but the best service which General Harrison ever performed for his country, was that of resigning his command. In order, as they foolishly imagined, to gull the people of this country, the Whigs had to convert him into a military hero, and supposed they could excite the same enthusiasm in his favor which was aroused for General Jackson, the greatest hero of the age.

HARRISON'S ANTI-MASONRY.

But their candidate, in addition to his heroic qualities, must be an Antimason; and on the subject of abolition his opinions must at least be so equivocal that he might be supported by the abolitionists without glaring inconsistency. General Harrison was the very man for them in both of these particulars. He is now a full blooded Anti-mason. Although he boggled a little at first, and did not at once come up to the mark, yet he finally took the Anti-masonic pledge to the entire satisfaction of that party, and was consequently nominated as their candidate for President in December, 1835. In reply to a letter from Thaddeus Stevens, he says, "I considder myself indeed the oldest Anti-mason in the United States. My prejudices against Masonry were formed as far back as I can remember." And again, "two sons in-law have been members, but have seceded, one of them upon my recommendation."

According to the well known principles of the Anti-masonic party, an adhering Mason can never be elected, or appointed, by them, to a public office. The Masonic Whig office seekers had better keep a sharp look out on this subject.—How far General Harrison is pledged to this principle of proscription, will best appear from his own language. On the 11th November, 1835, immediately previous to the Anti-masonic State Convention by which he was nominated, William Ayres of Harrisburg addressed him a letter asking for some explanations of one of his former letters from which the following is an extract:—

"It is not expected or desired by Anti-masons, in this section of the country, that the powers of the General Government, or any of its Departments should be exercised to suppress Masonry. *The appointing power, is the only one, in the hands of the Executive, for the correction of evils which attach themselves to the qualifications of applicants for office. I should be happy to receive your views in relation to the foregoing.*"

To this very significant inquiry, the General replies under date of the 20th of November, 1835,

The following is an extract from his answer:

"Lest I should be misunderstood, also, in another particular, I must take leave to say, that whilst I deny the rights of the General Government, or any of its Departments, to interfere with the concerns of the people, in relation to their principles, or party movements, in all cases where the laws of the Union are not violated, *I cannot be supposed to mean, that it is the duty of the appointing power strictly to inquire into the principles of those who are candidates for office. For my own part, I hesitate not to say that I would as soon think of appointing to an office under this Republic, one of the Sprigs of English Nobility—a scion from the pure Tory Stock of the house of Eldon, or Luther, or Jenkinson, or Wellesley, as an American citizen who would assent his right to enter into any engagement or combination, which would release him from his paramount obligations of duty to the Constitution and laws of his country.*"

Now it is one of the fundamental articles of the Anti-masonic creed, nay I might say it is the very fundamental article, however unjust and unfounded it may be, that the oaths taken by freemasons are of paramount obligation to the duty which they owe to the constitution and the laws. Has not, then, General Harrison, as "the oldest Antimason in the United States," one of whose

sons-in-law had seceded from the order of masonry, upon his recommendation, solemnly pledged himself never to appoint an adhering mason to office? I leave you, fellow citizens, to answer the question. This solemn pledge which he finally gave, satisfied the Anti-masonic Convention; and he was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency.

Daniel Webster, now the Magnus Apollo of General Harrison, and whom the Whig party have designated as his Secretary of State, if not his successor, was also, a candidate for the Presidency before this same Anti-mosanic Convention. He was asked by a committee of Anti-masons at Pittsburg for his opinions on the subject of Masonry, and unlike General Harrison, he took the final leap into their ranks without a moment's hesitation. He sprung into existence at once, like Minerva from the head of Jove, a perfect Anti-mason. His answer was of such a character, that all good Anti-masons declared "he had come up to the mark boldly and deserved the highest praise for the course he had taken."—Still his star waned before that of old Tippecanoe; and General Harrison received the nomination.

HARRISON AND ABOLITIONISM.

And what are General Harrison's opinions on the subject of abolition? I shall not say that he is an abolitionist; although it is a fact capable of demonstration, that he never could have supplanted Mr. Clay, before the Harrisburg Convention, without the aid of the abolitionists. His nomination was an abolition triumph, and his election will greatly strengthen their cause.—Should he be elected, he will be indebted to them for his success; and common gratitude will induce him, if not to support, at least to display no open hostility to them or their principles. In all this vast assembly which I now have the honor of addressing, is there a single Demacratic abolitionist to be found? I have never heard of but two such in Pennsylvania and neither of them are present. We are the party who bared our bosoms to the storm in defence of Southern rights when danger was impeding, and when Joseph Ritner's abolition message of 1836 was the signal for his party to attack Southern Institutions. And yet, strange to say, the Southern Whigs are now leagued with these very Anti-masons and abolitionists to put down the Democractic party in this State. Should they succeed, they will give an impulse to the cause of abolition which every pure patriot and friend of the Union will forever regret.

The abolitionists are dangerous fanatics; and the more so, because they believe they are doing God's service. They are impelled by what they believe to be a holy zeal in a course which would cover the face of this fair land with anarchy and blood. It matters not to them that we have entered into the most solemn constitutional compact with the southern states, that their rights in slave property shall be protected. The danger of a dissolution of the Union, inspires them with no alarm. They exclaim, let the constitution be violated: let the Union be dissolved; our duty to Heaven is of paramount obligation to any earthly compact with our fellow men. It is while thus reasoning upon this principle, that honest fansticism, in the history of our race, has often deluged the earth with blood. The first and necessary effect of their doctrine would be to involve this country in a servile war—a war which spares neither age nor sex; where bloodshed, murder, and brutal lust, revel in all their horrors. Some years ago, after Joseph Ritner was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and when it was believed in the South that a majority of the people of this State had by his election declared in favor of abolition, and when our mailes were groaning under the weight of inflammatory addresses and pictorial representations, calculated to excite the savage passions of the slaves to vengeance, the condition of the gentler sex in the slaveholding States was truly deplorable. Many a Southern mother then clasped her babe to her bosom, in the evening, under dreadful apprehensions that by the midnight hour, she might be aroused to death, and worse than death, by the savage yells of the brutal negro. It is true this terror has subsided; but the same fanatical spirit which produced it, is now more active than ever. We have recently read of the meeting of the World's Abolition Convention in London, where our country was attacked in the most violent and vulgar terms, and where the assembled fanatics determined that the Constitution of the United States was no barrier against abolition. Foreign influence has thus been brought to bear directly upon this question; and the foreign world is now pledged in favor of the abolitionists. The danger never was greater than at the present moment. On this vital question and at this present crisis, what is the position of General Harrison? There was a God among the ancient Romans, called Janus, who had two faces; and so has General Harrison in regard to abolition. With the one he smiles upon the Southern Slaveholder; with the other he casts a benignant look upon the Northern abolitionist. He writes one letter to Mr. Lyons, at Richmond, to satisfy the people of the South; whilst he addressed another to Mr. Evans, a Northern abolition member of Congress, for the purpose of propitiating the abolitionists of the North. He strictly enjoyed that neither of these letters should be furnished for the public eye. The slaveholder disregarded the injunction, and published the letter directed to him, whilst the abolitionist has obeyed it; but has been secretly circulating General Harrison's letter to him, among the abolitionists and abolition Societies of the North, for the purpose of conciliating their favor.

No man who occupies this ambiguous position upon a question of such vital importance—no man who is either ashamed or afraid to declare, like Mr. Van Buren, that he would veto any Bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is worthy to preside over the American people.—Whilst General Harrison is writing private letters to the North, and south, to the East, and to the West, adapted to every meridian, when he is publicly called upon for his opinion on the abolition and other questions of the last importance to the American people, he stands mute and refuses to answer. And this gentlemen is the sort of candidate which the Whigs offer to you for your support!

HARRISON'S NON-COMMITALISM.

Now let me call your attention to a branch of the subject which is vital and essential to the existence of liberty. The very essence of Republican Government consists in a frank and honest public avowal of the political principles of every candidate for office, and a strict responsibility of all public officers to their constituents.

We, as Democrats, do not support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency simply because we know him to be great and good man; but because, in voting for him, we know that we are sustaining our own principles. This is the only reason why we are freemen, and not manworshippers. "Principles and not men" is our motto. And how can we support principles, if the candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, refuses to declare his opinions on questions essential to our peace and happiness? It is our pride and our boast that our candidate has on every suitable occasion made a public avowal of his principles. Now how is it with General Harrison?

The Harrisburg Convention made no declaration of their principles for the public eye. This would have been impossible. To have made such an attempt would have been to break that body into fragments. Not to comment upon other vital differences of opinion amongst its members, let me advert to one or two. Morgan's Ghost still walks unavenged amongst us; and the Anti-masonic partisans of Harrison and Webster would have required the adoption of a resolution to lay the troubled spirit. This the masonic Whigs would have rejected with indignation. Again the Southern Whigs would have required the adoption of a resolution against abolition, and especially against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and this, in the very State house, where but three years before, Joseph Ritner, in a message to the Legislature, had warmly advocated the abolition of Slavery in the district, and the rejection of the application of any new State for admission into the Union where slavery was tolerated. Ritner and Stevens, and their partizans, would have taken fire at such an insult. They would have pronounced the adoption of such a resolution, as Joseph Ritner did the conduct of the Democratic Senators and Representatives to Congress from this State, in the session of 1835'6, "as a base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery." This question must be passed over in silence, or the Slades of the North and the Whig slave holders of the South could never have united in sweet communion to tear down an administration pledged in the most solemn manner to sustain the rights of the South. Any attempt by the Convention to declare their principles would have produced confusion worse confounded. Instead of principles, therefore, they thought it best to treat the people with Hard Cider and with spectacles of Log Cabins and Coon Skins

A concealment of their principles from the public eye, is therefore the fundamental principle of the present Whig party The "Convention deemed it impolitic, at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great opposition party." Their candidate has identified himself with this principle, and his confidential committee has expressed the hope that their friends would every where receive the nomination of General Harrison, "*with something akin to generous confidence.*"

"Generous confidence!" This is language unknown to the vocabulary of freemen. Liberty is Hesperian fruit, and can only be preserved by watchful jealousy. Generous confidence, thus applied, is an utter subversion of the principles of our Government. The strict responsibility of all public agents to their constituents, is at the very root of the tree of liberty. Every usurper who has ever betrayed the cause of the people, has demanded and received this generous confidence. When before, in the history of this country, did a candidate for the highest office dare to stand mute when interrogated by the people upon questions vitally affecting their dearest interests? When did a Convention ever before assemble in free and enlightened America which was ever afraid or asamed to avow its principles? Suppose a candidate were before you for Congress, and after asking his opinion on a question affecting your interests, he should inform you that he had determined to make no declaration of principle for the public eye, but trusted that you would treat him with generous confidence, what would be your indignant feelings, on receiving such an answer? Would you not treat him with scorn and contempt, and spurn the idea of giving him your votes? And how much greater is the insult offered to the American people when a candidate for the highest office on earth determines to stand mute! Truly we have reached a new an alarming era in our history!

The language of General Harrison is, you must bestow a generous confidence upon me and believe that I shall do all things for the best. The candidate for the highest office in the world thus plays the part of General Mum. A principle of this kind is absolutely destructive of all republican liberty. If the people of this country should at the next election elevate General Harrison to the Presidency, a precedent will then be established, under cover of which men will be every thing and their principles nothing. The people will be hoodwinked; and when they ask for an avowal of their principles, they will be informed that their candidate is a hero, and will be offered a drink of Hard Cider. Such insulting conduct can only proceed from men who believe that the people are their own worst enemies, and are incapable of governing themselves.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE OLD MONSTER.

The United States Bank has been calling upon the other Banks of Philadelphia, to render it sufficient aid, to enable it to resume specie payments on the 15th January 1841. The Bank is desirous to get into a decent shape, undoubtedly, so that in the miraculous event of Harrison's election, it may be ready to receive a new charter from Congress. If Harrison should be chosen, the chances are that it will once more be enthroned in power; and then will its speculating managers obtain an abundant reward, for their vast exertions against the present Administration. DEMOCRATS OF MAINE, SHALL THESE THINGS BE? Will you lend your voices and your votes, to undo every thing that has been done by General Jackson, and carry the Government back, to the very position in which that illustrious patriot found it in 1825? YOU NEVER CAN! YOU NEVER WILL!—*Eastern Argus.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 20, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS,

Jonathan P. Rogers,
OF BANGOR.

Job Prince,
OF TURNER.

Cornelius Holland,
OF CANTON.

Solomon Strout,
OF LIMINGTON.

Ezekiel Chase,
OF ATKINSON.

Thomas Bartlett,
OF HOPE.

Edward Fuller,
OF READFIELD.

Jacob Somes,
OF MT. DESERT.

Joseph Berry,
OF GEORGETOWN.

Otis C. Gross,
OF NEW GLOUCESTER.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

W. B. S. MOORE, Esq.,

of Waterville, by invitation, will deliver a Political Address at the Meeting House on Paris Hill on

THURSDAY NEXT,

at one o'clock P. M. The Democracy of Paris and vicinity are invited to attend.

Paris, Oct. 14, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS!

Ballots for the Democratic Electoral Ticket may be had on application at this office.

We would suggest to each Town Committee the propriety of furnishing their towns immmediately. We would also suggest to each voter the importance of comparing his ticket with the names published above, and see that they correspond. So many frauds have heretofore been practised in various places, by the Opposition--so many mixed tickets put in circulation, and so much deception used by them--that the necessity of exercising a particular caution on this point, will at once be obvious.

Gen. Harrison, in his Speech at the Dayton Convention, held on the 10th Sept. says :--"Should I ever be placed in the Chief Magistrate's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jefferson, and never permit the interference office holders in the elections."

QUERY. Why does he not carry out that principle now. He is Clerk of the Courts for Hamilton County, Ohio, and receives a salary of about $10,000, and yet this immaculate patriot, is making public speeches and "interfering in the elections," in order to gain votes for himself. Why does he not resign? "O consistency, thou art a jewel!"

To the Democracy of "Old Oxford!"

In less than two weeks you will be called upon to exercise one of the noblest privileges which a citizen of this or any other country can enjoy,—the privilege of selecting and elevating to the highest office in the world the man of your choice as a servant. You have an insidious and malignant foe to encounter, who scruple not to disguise and conceal the real objects for which they are contending. The subversion of your liberties, by their attainment of power, would most assuredly follow. A Mammoth Bank would be saddled upon you for years,—perhaps forever,—and every evil, which such an overgrown and soulless corporation has the power to inflict upon the community, would follow in its wake. The advocates and admirers of a splendid Government, of which a Mammoth Bank would be a necessary and concomitant part, have assumed false names and false colors, have denied their own characters and disowned their principles, have pofessed to renounce Fedederalism and to have embraced Democracy,—to have fallen in love with Jefferson,—the father of Democracy—and some even with Jackson—its able defender. And why do they thus assume a garb of deception and practic such frauds upon the good sense of the people of this country. "THEY STOOP TO CONQUER." They act upon the suggestion of the elder Adams, who, in speaking of the means by which the wealthy, who have lost their power and influence, can regain it, says:—THEY MUST TURN DEMOCRATS, AND COURT THE LOWEST OF THE PEOPLE WITH AN ARDOR, AN ART, AND CONSEQUENTLY A SUCCESS WHICH, NO VULGAR DEMOCRAT CAN ATTAIN." And most religiously have they followed out that suggestion, by appealing to the passions and prejudices of the people, in their exhibitions of 'Log Cabins,' 'Coon Skins,' 'Hard Cider' and other devices in the form of banners and mottoes to attract the attention of the unwary and mislead them as to their real object. But, will the Democracy of "Old Oxford" be deceived and misled by such contemptible artifices, such disgraceful jugglery, as has been exhibited by the self-styled Whig party during the past season. We cannot, we will not believe it. We have more confidence in their integrity, and in the stability of their principles, than to believe for a moment that they would be led away by the exhibitions of such *disgraceful* and *silly* buffoonery And as members of the REAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and citizens of Maine, and friends of good order, we call upon them to stand forth, on the

SECOND OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

in defence of their cherished principles and in opposition to men who evince so contemptible an opinion of their intelligence and integrity, and make use of arguments so degrading to an honest high minded people, to effect their objects.—We call upon them to march boldly up to the Polls and deposite their ballot regardless of the sneers or threats of their opponents, and to pay particular attention that their ballot is not a forged or a mixed one. The ticket at the head of another column is the true one, let every Democrat compare his with it, and be sure that they again, before he deposits it in the ballot box. Let every Democrat be at his post,—"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

The Federalists have a good deal to say about the INDEPENDENT TREASURY—that is, the system of entrusting by law to agents of the people's choice, the safe keeping of the public money, instead of leaving it in the rotten banks to be squandered by note shavers and speculators, *and* to be withheld when the government most needs it.

The Federalists dare not *reason* against it,—they only rail and clamor! Why do not these disinterested lovers of the people come out like men, and tell us why the *Banks, note shavers, speculators, stock-jobbers*, and that hungry swarm of *idle loafers*, that infest our cities, and taint the very atmosphere they breathe, have any more right to the KEEPING and USE of the money raised for the support of Government, by taxes on the people, than the FARMER has, who produces more of value by the sweat of his brow in one day, than these aristocratic nabobs do in a long life? Why do not these Federal orators and papers attempt to show which class of agents are most HONEST? They dare not insult the understanding of the people by pretending that the swindling banks, that issue promises to pay, which they refuse to redeem—get the property of the farmer for their worthless rags, and then slam the doors of their "whited sepulchres" in the face of their creditors,—which have cheated already the Government out of millions, and the people out of millions more,—no, the Federalists, impudent and false as they are, *dare* not say openly to the people, that such convicted swindlers are more *honest* and *trust-worthy* than the farmer and mechanic, or the men elected to office by them. They can only *fret*, and *grumble*, and *snarl*—but they cannot sustain their unjust and monstrous claim to the people's money by argument.

They hate Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party, because they have taken from these grasping aristocrats, and their swindling paper machines, a privilege which they had no right to claim, and which they had, time and again, flagrantly abused. They hate Mr. Van Buren because he would not give to the *Banks, note shavers*, and *speculators*, more privileges by law, than the farmers, mechanics, and workingmen of the country enjoyed. To wreak their petty revenge, they have put up for President a black cockade disciple of John Adams—a favorite of that arch aristocrat during the "Reign of Terror" and "Gag and Sedition Laws"—who will act on his master's maxim—that to *the well born and wealthy, it generally belongs to rule*—and to the poor and laboring man to obey,—or upon that of another disciple of John Adams—Senator Newbury—that "*we are not to look for prosperous times in the country till the poor man is brought to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and to sleep under a cask at night*"! Harrison and his party hold that the Banks, or a United States Bank—and through them the note shaver, speculator, stock-jobber, and mammoth merchant—ought to have the use of the public money! They hold that the Banks are more *honest* than the men whom the people would be likely to elect to office! They hold, in effect, that the people *can-*

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not be trusted with their own money! They would, therefore put the Banks over them as guardians—the *truth-telling, truth-loving, promise-paying* Banks! In one word, Harrison denies the capacity of the people to take charge of their own money, and then has the unblushing impudence to ask them to choose him President; thereby *ratifying* the libel on their own virtue and intelligence! Nor is this all. By choosing him President, the people, in effect, endorse the *honesty* and *integrity* of his host of *swindling Banks*, which every body knows could not be done without affirming a palpable and glaring falsehood. Biddle's bank—the Leviathan of monied monsters—in whose nose no man but Andrew Jackson could put the hook—which does not even now pay its promises—which is now a self-convicted, self-branded cheat—the people are asked to endorse the *safety* and *honesty* of that Bank, too! Out upon such vile hypocrisy!

But not only is Federalism waging war upon the people to get possession of exclusive privileges, at the expense of those who do the labor of the country, but is using, beyond a doubt, FOREIGN FUNDS to compass its atrocious designs.—It is SELLING (as much as Arnold attempted to sell the American post at West Point to the British Army) the liberty and property of American citizens for BRITISH GOLD! Does any one doubt it? Look at the two hundred millions of State stocks owned abroad, and the Bank of the United States, owned chiefly by British nobles. Look at the proposition made by the bankers in London; that the *General Government should assume their debts*—and the endorsement and recommendation of it by the Federal Bank presses in New York. What did Daniel Webster go to England for—his expenses paid by bankers and bank merchants, to the tune of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars? Why do we see as much interest taken by British bankers and nabobs, that Gen. Harrison should be chosen, as is felt by their allies of the Federal party on this side the Atlantic? Where do the scores of Federal scavengers, drillers, and travelling orators, who cannot pay their honest debts—no, not a farthing in the pound—where do they get the money they scatter about in such profusion?—Who pays for the thousand presses that are striking off Federal lies; and the ten thousand committees and ridders that swarm like the locusts in Egypt over the whole land—scattering abroad the foulest falsehoods and frauds that human depravity ever invented? No man can doubt *who* stands behind the curtain and supplies the FUND of CORRUPTION! The Federal party are trying to buy up votes with BRITISH GOLD! They are striving *to put the property* and labor of every tax paying citizen of this country—of every man who has food to eat, or clothes to wear—under contribution to British nabobs and their obsequious tools—the scrub aristocrats of this country, and their swindling banks!

Is it not time then, for those who do the labor of the country, to arouse themselves to resist at the polls the outrages sought to be perpetrated upon their rights for the benefit of the Aristocrats abroad, and the grasping monopolists at home? IS IT NOT TIME TO ***RALLY*** TO THE **RESCUE**, when Federalists—traitors to the country in the last war—are using ***British Gold***, and *threatning to put down the PEOPLE* AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET, if they cannot carry the election at the ballot box?

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AUGUSTA, Oct. 9, 1840.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR,—Well has it been said, that "variety is the spice of life," and most aptly does it apply, here at the capitol, to the members who, for weeks, have been engaged closely in examining the laws of the State. It would hardly be supposed that any change would be likely to take place of an unpleasant nature; but such was the fact this morning.

Last evening the Federal members had a meeting in the Hall of the House, at which meeting Mr. Otis, of Hallowell, read a letter, as he said, which had come into his hands honestly, purporting to be from a member of the Legislature to the Hon. Charles Jarvis, of Ellsworth. Said letter gave a pretended history of the course pursued, and to be pursued, by the Democratic party in the coming election. Among other things, it stated "the party had raised, and were about to raise, large sums of money to be expended in the election, and that Mr. Carey, of Houlton, had gone to Boston to procure funds there; that the Democrats had done nothing, as yet, but prepare for the coming election," &c. &c. &c.—This letter was read and responded to with great *enthusiasm.* The reader said the letter was signed H. with a dash. 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed, that they might be circulated into every nook and corner of the State. The Federal members returned from the caucus, chuckling and boasting that they had now found out enough to completely annihilate the Democratic party. But their joy was soon turned to sorrow, and the laugh was to change upon the other side of the face; for at an early hour this morning, Mr. Carey rose in his place and offered an order to raise a committee of thirteen, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges made in the letter above referred to, and which were retailed throughout the community. Mr. Chadbourne, of Eastport, moved to lay the order upon the table. Messrs. Andrews, Carey, and Hill opposed, and urged a thorough investigation of the whole matter. The Letter was, by the speakers, repeatedly pronounced a **FORGERY**, and charged members of the House as being cognisant thereto. The Federalists quailed under the bold and manly course pursued by the Democratic members. They were lashed into silence, the order passed, and the committee was raised, who will forthwith proceed to do what?—to prove a Federal FORGERY! As black as the charge may be, it nevertheless is *true.* I have never witnessed that party in such a state of purtubation and uneasiness. They feel that they are about to be exposed in one of the most *bold* and *fearless falsehoods* and *forgeries* that ever disgraced any party in any country.

Many of the more honest and high-minded of them say they have no doubt that it is a false production; but there are a few who can only get away from it by saying the House has no right to meddle with the matter. But of its power, there can be no doubt. The greatest fear I have, is, that it will take up much time of the House; but I believe the people of this State can but call loudly for the investigation of an affair so directly affecting their rights as citizens—as Freemen!

No party, within the history of this State, has ever been more reckless than the Federal party of the present time; flushed with the success of their late victory, they seem determined to ride rough-shod over those who dare set up opposition to their doctrines, and their disgraceful course, to thrust them upon the people.

Yours, truly,
TROILUS.

VOTES FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT.—We learn from the Age that the Governor and Council have examined the votes for Member of Congress thrown in this District the 14th of September last, and the following is the result:—

Virgil D. Parris, - - - -	1965
Nath'l S. Littlefield, - - -	4737
Scattering (all Dem.) - - -	86
Zadoc Long, - - - - -	5283

Two or three towns not heard form.

CENSUS.—The number of inhabitants of this town is, according to the Schedule of the Deputy Marshall,

Males, - - - - - -	1222
Females, - - - - - -	1231
Total, - - - - - -	2453

We learn by a letter from Augusta, that John J Perry, Esq., of Oxford, has been elected, on the part of the House of Representatives, Major General, of the Sixth Division of the Militia of Maine.

Pennsylvania!

THE EKEYSTONE
OF THE
Republican Arch
UNSHAKEN!

The returns from Pennsylvania, this morning are of the most GLORIOUS AND CHEERING character, and indicate the TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY in the KEY STONE STATE, by an *UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITY!*—This result, like that of

Alabama, Missouri and Illinois,

shows that the States which so nobly stood by Van Buren, in 1836, are yet true to their ancient principles!

Philadelphia City.

The Federal majority in Philadelphia City is now only 2505. In 1838, it was 4047. *DEMOCRATIC GAIN* in Philadelphia City, since 1838,

1542!

Philadelphia County.

In 1838, the Democratic majority in Philadelphia County, was 1421. Now the Democrats have a majority in the County, of about **3,500.** *DEMOCRATIC GAIN*, since 1838, in Philadelphia County more than

2,000!!

In 1836, the Federal Majority in the City and County of Philadelphia, was 1,200 votes. Now the Democratic majority in the City and County united, is about *ONE THOUSAND. DEMOCRATIC GAIN*, in the City and County since 1836, more than 2000.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN, in the City and County, since 1838, more than **3,500.**

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Brown's (Dem.) majority in the first Congressional District, is about 1400 over his Federal competitor, Tyson, *DEMOCRATIC GAIN*, since 1838, about **800!**

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Second District Comprises the City proper, and *Sergeant* and *Toland* (Fed) are elected there, by a greatly diminished majority.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The famous THIRD DISTRICT, has gone for the *DEMOCRACY*, and elected the accomplished Ingersoll, by about *SIXTEEN HUNDRED MAJORITY.* Naylor's pretended majority in this District, in 1838, was about 800 votes. Ingersoll's triumphant majorty, now, proves what the Democrats have always asserted, that they were CHEATED OUT OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVE, at the last election, by the Frauds of Federalism.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

The Federalists have carried Delaware County, by an average majority of about 500. In 1838, they had 468 majority.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Montgomery County has given, as far a heard from, a Democratic majority of 269—a DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF TEN votes since 1839.

BUCKS COUNTY.

The Democractic majority in Bucks County, is **602!** In 1838, it was **406!** DEMOCRATIC GAIN, **196!**

Such is the DEMOCRATIC THUNDER FROM OLD PENNSYLVANIA! Let the Democracy of Maine prepare to echo it back, next month, in appropriate tones!

THE KEY STONE STATE WILL GIVE HER 30 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR VAN BUREN; BY AN IMMENSE MAJORITY!!—*Eastern Argus.*

From the Extra Globe.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE CITY.

For Senate, Dem. majority	270
For Assembly, Dem. average majority	192

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

First District, Democratic majority	168
Third do. " "	45
Twelfth do. " "	54

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Vansville, Federal majority	10
Blandensburg, " "	16
Palmer's, Dem. "	20

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Colesville, Democratic majority	8

CECIL COUNTY—complete.

Federal majority for Senate	32
" average majority for Assembly	21

From the Baltimore Republican, Oct 8.

LET FAME SOUND THE TRUMPET!

THE MONUMENTAL CITY SAFE!

THE BLACK FLAG OF ABOLITIONISM LIES IN THE DUST.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,
The People have triumphed—the People are free!
Shout!—for the chains of the tyrant are broken—
Bank bullies, bank minions, like madmen may rave—
How vain are their vauntings! the People have spoken!
And scepters and tyrants are sunk in the wave!

After one of the most desperate struggles ever witnessed in this city, we have conquered—gloriously conquered, when we consider the means used to batter down the old citadel of Democracy and pass over its ruins into the more southern sections of the country. BALTIMORE has withstood the siege, and the BLACK FLAG OF ABOLITIONISM lies in the dust, while the glorious stripes and stars again float over our Democratic city.—We have driven back the motley host, and are ready for the great battle in the fall.—☞*Let our Southern friends* emulate our example. We have *started the ball*—let them lend us their aid and all will be well. Then, fellow Democrats throughout the Union—be active—be vigilant—be firm and determined, as we have been, and you will have the heartfelt pleasure of hearing, as we do now while we write this hasty report, the loud shouts of a free and intelligent people making the welkin ring with a joyous triumph!

Flag of the free! still bear thy away,
Undimn'd through ages yet untold!
O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,
Like morning's radient clouds unrolled.
Flag of the skies! still peerless shine,
Through ether's azure vault unfurled,
Till every hand and heart entwine,
To sweep oppression from the world.

From the Extra Globe.

Old Tip—A Great Financier!

Says HARRISON in his Dayton speech, "the share of precious metals which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the credit system does prevail. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this but a safe banking system."—*A patent* for his discovery! So, a "banking system," *which drives gold and silver out of the country*, is the only plan by which they can be multiplied!!

There is no "credit system" in Europe of any extent, except in England. But if all Europe had such a system, it would be the most conclusive reason why we should not. *It would drive their specie into the United States and inflate our prices as much as their's would be inflated, and on a much better basis!*

This notion, as to the necessity of multiplying gold and silver, is one of the veriest humbugs ever invented to cheat mankind. The more they are "*multiplied*," the more unstable in value, and the more unsuitable for "a standard of value," do they become. Is it of any use to the workingmen to have his wages raised to-day by means which not only raise still more the prices of every thing he has to buy, but cheat him out of his earnings to-morrow, and throw him out of employment the next day?

A STABLE *currency* is what *labor* wants; and it is equally wanted by all USEFUL TRADE, and by PROPERTY ITSELF. This, every honest man of intelligence admits. To raise prices by multiplying money, is like the Frenchman's mode of getting rich. "*By gar, I make one tousand dollar dis mornin before breakfast.*" "Fine sale," said his companion at the table. "*Not a bit—I jus take down my goods and mark up de prices—so I make myself one tousand dollar richer, and keep all my goods too.*"

So Harrison's mode of raising prices apparently makes every body richer, without selling a bit; but when they come to sell or exchange labor or property, they find that the prices of every thing have risen alike, and that they are no richer than they were before.

This "multiplying gold and silver" by raising paper with it means only *a depreciation of the currency*, which benefits the debtor, cheats the creditor, and does nobody else any good.

CLAY AND HARRISON.—The office of Major General of the United States Army became vacant by the death of General Jacob Brown during the Presidency of John Q. Adams.—Mr. Adams designed appointing Gen. W. H. Harrison to fill the vacancy, as being the highest in rank of the general officers surviving the war. Henry Clay then Secretary of State, interfered, overruled Mr. Adam's predictions on the ground of Harrison's *inferior qualifications*; and advised and procured the appointment of Gen. Macomb. This fact, like a two edged sword, cuts two ways—it cuts Harrison down to a pretty low grade as a soldier, and it cuts open a gash through which may be seen the hypocrisy of Mr. Clay's support of the available for the Presidency.—*St. Louis Argus.*

Beware of Frauds.

All the late elections exhibit fearful proof of FEDERAL FRAUD. NAYLORISM seems to be determined on by Federalism, all over the Union. Let every Republican think of this in time, and take measures to prevent it.—☞*WATCH THE BALLOT BOXES!* Keep them free from Federal Fraud! See that legal voters have their rights! *Organize* so as to bring every Democrat to the Polls!—Expose all attempts to COERCE or BRIBE! Put down FEDERAL *LIES*, by proclaiming THE *TRUTH*—and British whiggery will evaporate, like the dew beneath a meridian sun in August!—*Argus.*

Georgia Electon.

The returns from Geogia are yet incomplete. The Federal prints claim a Federal majority in 55 Counties, of about 5000. The Counties to be heard from gave, las year, a Democratic majority of more than 3900! Unless they now increase that majority the Federalists have carried the State; though by a less majority than they had in 1836.

The Presidential question has not been at all in issue, in this election, inasmuch as the Federal candidates were all pledged against a Bank, and against Abolition! When the question is fairly put between VAN BUREN AND HARRISON, the people of Georgia cannot fail to prefer the former.—*Eastern Argus.*

The Day Approaches.

Are the DEMOCRATS of Maine all read for the November Election? Are they thoroughly organized in every Town and District in the State? Have they met the exertions of the Federalists, with corresponding zeal and energy? If not, no time should be lost now, preparing for the contest. The 2d of November is near at hand.

On that day we shall decide, perhaps not only the political character of this State, but even, it may be, the polical character of the Nation itself! Ever Democrat, between this and election, should act as though upon his single vote, depended the success or failure Martin Van Buren!—*Eastern Argus.*

All the Decency.

The Boston Times, a neutral paper, says, of the Procession of the Democrats on Wednesday evening:

"We were sorry to hear the *groans, hisses, &c.* which were frequently given in front of the Atlas office, and the cries from the *windows* of that office as the procession passed by. They were evedently intended to insult the Democrats, and every good citizen should have used his best efforts to have put a stop to it. We were glad to see that the insult was not resented by the Democrats, and they pursued their way without in the least noticing the meanness."

NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS!

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of

SHAW & HOWE,

respectfully announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate customers with *all varieties of Goods* at the Store on Paris Hill, formerly occupied by FRANCIS BEMIS, at the lowest prices, for cash, or on a short, but approved, credit. Their Goods consist, in part, of

CHOICE BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, CLOTHS FOR

Over-Coats; &c. &c.

Calicoes of every description;
Copper-Plates, Col'd Cambrics;
SILK VELVETS, GRO DE NAPLES & GRO DE SWISS,
SYNCHAWS & FLORENCE

SILKS;

Bombazines; and articles of *every shape and hue* for

LADIES DRESSES.

GENTS. & LADES SILK 'KERCHIEFS,

of all descriptions,

Mittens, Mitts, and Gloves of all kinds;

Shawls, Laces, Muslins, Ribbons, Edging, Lace Footings, &c.

IRISH AND BROWN LINENS; SELICIA; CAMBRICS;

Sheeting, Shirting, Ticklings & Drillings, Padding, Canvass, Ducks, Suspenders, &c.

BUFFALO ROBES;

Hats; Fur & Seal Caps; Muffs; Neck Ties; Ladies Shoes & Slippers; Gents. Boots & Dancing Pumps; Leather; Horse Blankets; &c.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

And also a *first rate* assortment of

W. I. Goods

of all kinds. Confectionary, Nuts, &c., and Goods of every description to "Please the Taste or tickle the Fancy."

Our DOORS are WIDE open at all business hours of the day.

Call & See!

E. C. SHAW,
ELI HOWE.

Paris, October 19, 1840. tf10

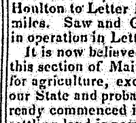
MARRIED:

In this town, by Wm. Russ, Esq., Mr. Richmond B. Keen of Sumner, and Miss Jane C. Fuller of this town.

DIED.

In Bethel, 12th inst. Samuel B. Locke, aged 73.

STRAY STEER.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the first of September last, a YEARLING STEER, of a light red color, with very small horns. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

MOSES TWITCHELL.
Paris, Oct. 19, 1840. 3w10

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE, BANGOR, October 5th, 1840.

In compliance with the twelfth Section of an Act, additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands, passed March 24th A. D. 1835, the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that the following Townships have been surveyed and lotted by the Surveyor General, during the last and present season, viz:

Township, No 8 in the 5th Range West from the East line of the State.
Township No 9 in the 4th Range, West from the East line of the State.
Township No 11, in the 5th Range,
" No 11, " 6th Range,
part " No 12, " 3d Range,
" No 12, " 5th Range,
part " No 13, " 4th Range,
" Letter F, " 2d Range,
half " Letter H, " 2d Range,
" Letter D, " 1st Range.

Lands in the above townships are *now* in the market for sale and settlement, under the provisions of the Law hereunto annexed passed March 23d, 1838, entitled "An Act, additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public Lands." The remaining lots are also for sale, in the following townships, a portion of which have once been sold and reverted to the State, viz:

Township No 4 in the 5th Range, W. E. L. S.
" No 5 " 6th Range, do do
" No 6 " 5th Range, do, do,
" No 10 " 5th Range, do do

The price of Lots in the townships surveyed the last and present year, as also the Lots remaining unsold in last named townships will be not less than fifty cents per acre, and probably not exceed one dollar. The prices may vary in some cases, according to the situation and quality of the soil. Settling duties required by law, are that the purchaser of one lot to clear in a proper manner fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass and to build a house thereon within four years from the purchase thereof, and any purchaser who shall purchase more than one lot, shall be required to clear ten acres and lay down to grass the same proportion on each lot and build a house on one of said lots, within the aforesaid term, but there shall not be sold to any one person, more than four of said lots in any township, or tract. The Aroostook Road has been completed as far as No 8, R. 5. A Road has also been made from Houlton to Letter D, in the 1st Range a distance of 51 miles. Saw and Grist Mills have been erected and are in operation in Letter F. 2d R. No 9, R 4, & No 11, R 5.

It is now believed to be a well established fact, that this section of Maine, presents uncommon advantages for agriculture, exceeding that of any other portion of our State and probably New England. Settlers have already commenced in nearly every Township in which settling land is now offered for sale, many of which have, this year, raised a surplus of grain which will be found a great convenience to new settlers. With the present Road facilities and numerous other advantages, there can be no doubt that the current of emigration which has set in this direction will very soon fill up the fertile valley of the Aroostook with a hardy population.

The Geological Reports of Doct. Jackson, for a description of the quality of the soil and production of the Aroostook lands, and its mineral treasures, and the Reports of Doct. Holmes survey of its agricultural capabilities are referred to for information on these subjects.—The Field Notes of the Townships surveyed and returned to the Land office, are open to the inspection of all, where information will be cheerfully given to such as may desire it.

RUFUS McINTIRE.
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

"In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An Act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre, three fourths parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township, where such lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent, and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever twenty, or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits, and shall give bond satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvements the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lots; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 23, 1838.

The following newspapers are requested to publish the above notice, and law for two months, and forward their bills to the Land office for payment:—

Maine Democrat, Eastern Argus, Oxford Democrat, Age, Eastern Democrat, Bee, Piscataquis Herald, Skowhegan Sentinel, Lincoln Patriot, Republican Journal, Franklin Register, Hill's New Hampshire Patriot, Concord, N H. 2m10

Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that George W. Sinkes of Boston, mortgaged unto Abner Coburn of Bloomfield, by deed dated June 12th, 1833,—and unto Isaac Farrar of Bangor, by deed of date above. Each of said deeds conveying one undivided sixteenth part of township numbered four in the third range of townships, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, in the County of Oxford; being the same land deeded to said Smith by said Coburn and Farrar by deed of the same date.

Also, Joseph S. Hastings of Boston, mortgaged unto said Coburn by deed of the above date, and Daniel Hastings of Boston, mortgaged unto said Farrar by deed of date above, each of said deeds conveying one undivided eighth of said township—being the same conveyed to said Coburn & Farrar by close of date aforesaid. And the notes given to said Coburn and said Farrar by said Smith, and Joseph S. Hastings and Daniel Hastings, for the purchase of said land, to secure which said premises was mortgaged to said Coburn and Farrar, remain unpaid. We, therefore, claim the right to foreclose the same under said mortgages.

ABNER COBURN,
ISAAC FARRAR.
Oct. 10, 1840. *3w10

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Time is Capital.

Every young man has this capital at command, when he reaches the age of manhood; and in this respect all are equal. We may state it at an average, at one thousand dollars; because every prudent laborer if he is blessed with health and tolerable knowledge of any useful business, may save from his annual earnings seventy dollars. This seventy dollars, accumulated annually from one's earnings, and prudently husbanded, will, at the end of ten years, form an aggregate of more than one thousand dollars; and if continued ten years longer, will have accumulated to nearly three thousand dollars. Every dollar saved, and duly vested in the outset of life, multiples progressively as time advances.

How differently do young men employ this capital! Those who best appreciate its value, and who employ it to the best advantage, are such as depend upon it solely as the *foundation* of their fortunes—who do not lean upon a paternal inheritance. The most wealthy and distinguished men of our country were of this class; whose time constituted the only capital they had to begin the world with, and who, with this beginning, which every young man has equally at accumulated vastfortunes. With them, time has truly been money.

On the other hand, when we have seen young men, either because they did not appreciate its value, or because they relied too much upon hereditary rank and fortune, throw away this capital—this time of youth—or waste it in frivolity and fashion, we have generally seen them sinking in the scale of society, both in regard to wealth and usefulness: and have too often seen them reduced to want or crime.

If the young man will look about, and inquire into the early habits of the generation before him, he will find abundant reason to concur with us in opinion, that *time is capital*—is money—which, if discreetly employed in the outset of life, will lead to fortune and happiness; but which if wasted, or unemployed, will, give neither increase nor character to its possessor.

We have assumed as the basis of our comparison the time of a common laboring man who exerts merely his bodily and mechanical powers. We have made no reference to the powers of the intellect. Where these are brought out, by reading, observation and reflection, and made auxilliary to labor, they very materially enhance the value of the capital of which we are speaking. A common laborer's time may be stated at $110 a year; while there are others, whose education qualifies them for higher duties, whose services will command twice, thrice, nay ten times as great a salary; so that every young man who expects to start in life with the bare capital of his time, has it in his power very much to increase the value of this capital, by the early improvement of his mind. Thousands and tens of thousands are constantly making experiments and improvements in agriculture, a knowledge of which would double or treble the profits of his labor. These experiments and these improvements are registered in our agricultural periodicals; and he may obtain an early knowledge of them for a trifle, and without infringing upon his labors, and may apply them to the increase, and consequently to the income of that capital. There is no art, no calling, but demands industry and perseverance, to attain to excellence in; and there is probably no business to which this remark is more applicable, than to agriculture.—It embraces the whole of animated nature—the animal and vegetable kingdoms—and the crust of the globe which he works. Were the farmer to live the age of the patriarchs, he might continue to learn something useful in his business to the last day of his life.

"Despise not Small Things."

The small trees that were set out by your father, have grown into a fruit-bearing orchard, and yield subsistence to the family and the farm stock. The once puny saplings which in childhood you assisted to plant about the house, give shelter and picturesqe beauty to the old homestead. The grape cutting has become a wide spreading vine, and yields an annual tribute of luscious fruit. The acorn has grown to a towering oak. How many of the comforts and pleasures which you enjoy, do you owe to the happy circumstance that your parents *did not despise small things?*

Our passions and habits, like the oak and the apple-tree, have small beginnings. We may train them to our will, and render them subservient to the noblest purposes of life.—Thus the seeds of useful knowledge, planted in early life, will spring up, and give an abundant increase in manhood. Thus, too, habits of industry and frugality, established in youth, although then often considered *small things*, are the germs of wealth and happiness in riper years. Moral soundness and purity will lead to honor and respect; while the habit of scrupulously respecting the rights, and promoting the welfare of our neighbors, is the surest means of obtaining what we all stand in need of, the kind offices and good will of others. If these *small things* are not regarded while the twig may yet be bent, you cannot rationally expect to enjoy the pleasures and profits which they yield in maturer life.

The vegetables must be planted while they are yet *small things* and they must be matured and protected or they will fail to yield the promised food and shelter. The good habits too, must be established in the germ of life, and the passions disciplined, if you would realize the parallel of usefulness and beauty. The plants may become the property of others, and you lose the promised reward of fruit. But your good habits and sound principles are exclusively your own. You can enjoy the rewards they bring, while you live, and can indulge the hope that your children will be benefitted by the influence of your example.

Plant trees and vines, that they may yield you the comforts of life: cultivate the better passions, and establish the good habits in yourself and children, that you may all truly *enjoy* those comforts.

Western Peculiarities.

In an extract of a letter addressed to the New World, there is account of some of the phrases used in the West, which struck the writer as *natyve*.

I give you a few specimens of their questions, answers, and phrases.

"How long do you *allow* to stay in these *diggings?*"

"Did you kill any deer?"

"No, I did not see the *first one.*"

"The horse was not fit for a lady to ride, he was not *bridle wise.*

"What time shall we arrive?"

"Oh, about *sun up.*"

"We had a *powerful heap of skuey* weather."

"I made tracks for the tall timber," meaning I must go to the woods.

"Gather a horse and put out," was another expression for departure. "As natural as bread."

Speaking of one having a good appetite, "It was astonishing how he hid turnips, and laid biled beans naterally in the shade."

But the most expressive of all was "do you know Mr. B.?"

"Know him? oh! I don't know any body else."

☞ LEAVING THE DOOR OPEN.—The man that would enter a printing office and leave the door open, should be compelled to live in a *snow bank* until he learned good manners.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

AN ACT in relation to Elections.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative in Legislature assembled*, That the qualified electors of unincorporated places may organize themselves into plantations for the purpose of Elections in the following manner:—Any three or more of the inhabitants of any unincorporated place, may apply in writing to one or more County Commissioners of the County in which such place is situated, whose duty it shall be to issue his warrant to one of said applicants, directing him to notify and warn a meeting of the Electors of said place, within such limits as shall be described in such warrent at some specified central place by posting up notice thereof, and of its object, in two or more public places in said unincorporated place, seven days before the day of said meeting. And at the time and place appointed, a Moderator shall be chosen by ballot, whose duty it shall be to preside at said meeting.—And three Assessors and a Clerk shall also be chosen by ballot at the same time, who shall be sworn by the Moderator or a Justice of the Peace. And the limits of all Plantations, so organized, shall be described by said Assessors, so chosen, and forwarded to the Secretary of State, and by him recorded.

SEC 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Assessors shall make out an alphabetical list of all such inhabitants of said place as shall appear to be qualified Electors by the Constitution of this State, or of the United States and post up said list in two or more public places in said unincorporated place seven days at least next before the day of the election. They shall call a meeting of the inhabitants aforesaid at some convenient and central place to be designated in the warrant therefor, by posting up notice thereof seven days before the day of election, which election shall be on the same day it is in the class or county of which said place may be a part. And it shall be the duty of said Assessors to be present at some convenient place to be stated in the warrant calling the meeting, on the day of election as long before the hour of meeting as they shall deem necessary, to receive evidence of the qualifications of electors, and to amend their list accordingly.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said Assessors shall preside impartially at said meeting and receive the votes of all qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in open plantation meeting, and in presence of the plantation Clerk, who shall form a list of persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; shall make a fair record, thereof in the presence of the Assessors, and in open plantation meeting. And the Clerk shall make out fair copies of the list of voters, and names of voters, to be attested by the Assessors and the Clerk and to be sealed up in open plantation meeting, and cause the same to be delivered within the time required by the Constitution to the respective authorities, whose duty it may be to receive the same. And votes so thrown shall be received and allowed for Electors of President and Vice President, for Representative to Congress, for Governor, Senators, Representative to State Legislature, and County officers, in the same manner as votes thrown in any town in said class or county.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the organization as aforesaid of any plantation for the purpose aforesaid shall continue, the assessors and clerk, afterwards, be chosen, and the meetings be called and held annually in March or April in the same manner in all other respects, as in towns. And said officers of said plantation shall be liable to all the penalties for official neglect or misconduct, respectively, that selectmen and clerks of towns are by law, and the voters of said place shall be liable to the same penalties that the voters of towns are in like circumstances.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

In the House of Representatives, October 2, 1840. This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, October 2, 1840. This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, President.

October 2, 1840. Approved.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, October 2, 1840.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

☞ All papers that publish the laws of the State are requested to insert the foregoing.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EBEN. THAYER.

Paris, July 4, 1840. tf 47

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th day of August next, under the care of the former Instructor, Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y

July 31, 1840. tf 51

STATE OF MAINE.

To DAVID HAMMONS, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the county of Oxford:

WE the subscribers, five of the proprietors of the township of Lovell and the township of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deeming a meeting of the proprietors of the Townships aforesaid, necessary, do hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting of said proprietors, to be holden at the dwelling house of John Wood, in said Lovell, in the said county of Oxford, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such officers and Committees as may be needful to transact the business of said proprietors.

3d. To hear and accept the Report of such Committees as may have been heretofore appointed.

4th. To determine whether the proprietors will sell the residue of their lands and timber in said Township, or do any thing towards closing up the concern, and fix upon the method.

5th. To act upon all such matters and things as shall be deemed necessary to close, and finally finish, the concerns of the Proprietors.

JOHN WOOD,
MOSES HUTCHINS, JR.
JOHN G. CHANDLER,
BENJAMIN WEBBER,
SAMUEL NEVERS.

Lovell, Sept. 23, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, *SS:*

To John Wood, of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, one of the Proprietors of the Township of Lovell and of the Township of Sweden, in the county of Oxford; and one of the subscribers of the foregoing application:

IN the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township of Lovell, and Township of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, and to act upon the several articles mentioned therein; and you are to make due return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, to the said Proprietors at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and Seal, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

DAVID HAMMONS,
Justice of the Peace.

PUSUANT to the foregoing warrant, to me directed, I hereby notify all persons interested herein, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes above set forth.

JOHN WOOD.

Lovell, Sept. 23, 1840. 4w7

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett, Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

***Also*, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and**

GOL'D CAMBRICS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.

Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.

Ladies White Lace Do.

Gents and Ladies Kid Do.

Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings

Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Sellcia, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harneses and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of CROCKER & SHAW, are hereby notified that the demands of said firm are now in the hands of STEPHEN EMERY & SON: All demands that shall be paid previous to the 10th of October next, will not be subjected to any additional expense; but all such as are not paid on or before that time, will be collected by due course of law.

THOMAS CROCKER.
E. C. SHAW.

Paris, Sept 22, 1840. 6 tf

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 30, 1840. tf 50

SYNOPSIS OF THE BRANDRETHIAN METHOD OF CURING DISEASE,

FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING;

(ALL ENDING IN THE SAME EFFECT—I. E. *PRODUCING IMPURE BLOOD AND FLUIDS,*)

WITH ONE, AND

ONLY ONE MEDICINE.

The capability of which has been fully proved, beyond the power of malignity, envy, or malice to gainsay.

Firstly.—PAIN cannot exist but from *CORRUPT HUMORS* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt humors, when in sufficient quantity to overpower the principle of *life*, are the *positive cause of death*

It is a solemn truth, that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any cause it has accumulated, is *therefore* self-evident; not only *health*, but *EXISTENCE* being absolutely endangered by its presence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of corrupt humors from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *corruption*, and corruption, or corrupt humors, being indentified in all cases as *impurity of blood.*

Secondly.—PURGATIVE MEDICINE, when resorted to in season, that is, while there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will remove the corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic infirmities and premature death are prevented: thus, those whose lives are of the utmost importance to their country and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing disease, after ages will do justice to. Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an "ignorant pretender." But that will please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward.

The great, the immortal Bacon says, "It is impossible to calculate how many days may be added to the life of man, by the occasional use of purgative medicines, that their effect upon the human frame is the same that pruning trees has upon them. The excrescences are removed, and a new stimulus is created. That when constant exercise cannot be used from any cause, the occasional use of Opening Medicine is absolutely required. Thus, the CONDUITS of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus, morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself."

With such authority as this before us, we may indeed use the expression,

☞ *CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.*

The application of the principles of Purgation being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect, and at the same time in the most effectual manner; and

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are proved, by the experience of thousands, to be, when properly persevered with, a *certain cure*, in every form, of the *only one Disease*, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the *UNIVERSAL ROOT* of all disease, namely *impurity* or *imperfect* circulation of the *BLOOD.*

They remove all noxous accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of Vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger; and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to youth, manhood, infancy and old age—and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore them to order and re-establish their health.

And for all the purposes which a Vegetable Purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival, they are allowed to BE ALL that can be accomplished by Medicine both for **Power** and **Innocence.**—*A trial insures a patron.* No care or expense is spared in their manufacture, *Dr.* Brandreth being too jealous of his own fame to trust the mixing to any one. He *attends to that department* with his own hands, and *guarantees* the medicine to be always equal to what it has been. The states of Michigan and Illinois resound with the praises of this valuable medicine. Persons are often known to ride 60 miles through the woods for a box. The Brandreth Pills are indeed a sure and speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and those miserable Bilious Fevers with which, unfortunately, those districts abound.

Therefore, the Brandrethian Method of curing all kinds of disease, has now no longer to contend with the blind prejudice of the greatest portion of the public; it is only with those few who still are determined, "to be killed according to rule," like the people of old, who "would have" a "king to reign over them." But, thanks to the circulation of newspapers—thanks to the general diffusion of knowledge, which enables nineteen twentieths of the people to read and judge for themselves—now we no longer believe in swallowing that deadly mineral, Mercury, professing to cure—but universally leaving us in a worse condition after its use.

We no longer believe in the absurd notion that inflammation of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—our Blood. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ordinance of nature, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicine, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves, by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

It is *then* Brandreth's Pills should be used, which have in a period of little more than four years, in the United States, restored to a state of health and enjoyment over *ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND* persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of pain or weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or some other immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of the Pills.

To avoid counterfeits, *NEVER FORGET* to ask for the Certificate of Agency. See that it is dated *within the twelve months next preceding.* That it contains a miniature view of my Laboratory at Sing Sing. That the name of the person holding the same is written thereon. And that it is signed with a pen, **B. BRANDRETH, M. D.,** with my Family Arms stamped upon the paper.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
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Lovell—James Walker.
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Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
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B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

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BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL,

and have purchased the Stock and taken the stands recently occupied by Butterfield & Washburn and Gen. Small, Nos. 1 & 2, Morton's Buildings, Congress street, where they will keep a good assortment of

W. I. Goods & Groceries,

at Wholesale and Retail, at the *lowest* market prices, for Cash or approved credit,—also, all kinds of *Country Produce and Lumber* taken in exchange for Goods.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD;
JOHN M. SMALL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN, are requested to call on me at the old stand, to have the same adjusted, as I have purchased all Notes and Accounts of the late firm.

ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Portland, Sept. 14, 1840. tf 7

WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon; at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

Portland, September 14, 1840. tf 7

JEW DAVID'S OR

Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fluids or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliarary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated. Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous tooth-ache, pain in the Side, Hip, Back and Limbs, Schrofulous humors, Knots, Wens, White swelling, Hard tumors, Stiff joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection of the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in the primary stages—It destroys inflamation by producing a copious perspiration.—No Physician should be without it.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., Buckfield; W. H. Bretton, Livermore; Gen. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Seavall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Buswell, Fryeburg; Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply 2

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity fully demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of those *impious frauds*, so *eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate*, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile*, or *Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is further considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is almost ntly *corroborated by experience.* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature*, and works its wonders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity*, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone: and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Dr. Young Walker, a panper, at the expense of the town of Waterford, as suitable provisions have been made for his support.

LEVI BROWN, } Overseers
JOHN C. GERRY, } of
ELI LONGLEY, } the Poor.

Waterford, August 6, 1840. tf 52

HENRY E. PRENTISS,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.